

There is beauty
in darkness,
but only if it holds
the promise of light...



The 1966 Annual Report of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

The changing face



... for it is light that sets our world in motion,
permitting us to perceive the infinite variety of
forms and contrasts, of color and movement,
in which we live. This magnificent gift of perception
comes to us through **our eyes—our windows to the world around us.**

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. is dedicated to the preservation
of this gift. Funds contributed to RPB enable scientists to
explore the age-old mysteries of how and why we see.
The objective is knowledge—knowledge through which
we may discover the causes of blinding diseases
and the means of *preventing* visual loss.

of eye research...

OPENING A NEW ERA IN EYE RESEARCH, this modern research, treatment and training center represents the explosive development of new concepts in the preservation of sight. It is the magnificent Jules Stein Eye Institute of the University of California, Los Angeles, named by the University in honor of RPB's Chairman. Completed in 1966 as an RPB laboratory space expansion project, it is the largest eye institute ever constructed at one time.



ONE MILLION Americans are blind. $3\frac{1}{2}$ million have permanent, non-correctable visual defects.

HOPE for the ultimate conquest of blinding diseases is born in modern eye research laboratories such as those created through RPB research building projects at Johns Hopkins University (*center photo*) and the University of California, Los Angeles (*page 3*), both now fully operative. A campaign has been completed for construction of a third RPB-sponsored eye research building to begin in 1967 at the University of Louisville, Kentucky (*artist's rendition, right*). RPB research building campaigns are also under way to provide critically needed space for intensified eye research at Columbia University and Duke University.



BLINDNESS is one of the most feared of human afflictions. It is widespread, reaching into all segments of our population. It involves personal calamity, destroying the most important of the senses. It is insidious, most often the result of eye diseases whose causes are unknown to science. And it is increasing so rapidly that a vastly intensified effort to amass knowledge of the eye and its diseases has become one of the most desperate needs of our time.

Since 1960, Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. (RPB) has been changing the face of eye research. It has injected into man's age-old fight against blindness a new and vital element—an organized force to mobilize the nation's scientific and economic resources in a concerted attack against blinding diseases.

RPB programs are aimed at traditional bottlenecks in eye research which must be opened if the causes of blindness are to be found and eradicated:

■ **Laboratory Space**

RPB initiates and underwrites construction campaigns to create modern eye research buildings for the intensification of ophthalmic investigations at major medical institutions.

■ **Funds for Eye Research**

RPB makes annual unrestricted grants to eye research departments to expand and intensify their investigations, and stimulates increased government and private investment in the research attack against blindness.

■ **Research Equipment**

RPB funds enable scientists to purchase, devise, develop and adapt new tools of research which are revolutionizing the fight against blinding diseases.



■ Research Manpower

RPB is attracting capable scientists to careers in eye research by strengthening investigative ophthalmology in the nation's medical schools and by providing financial support and incentive for those engaged in the study of the eye and its diseases.

■ A Voice for Eye Research

RPB serves the interests of millions threatened with loss of sight by giving voice and visibility to the long-neglected field of eye research and its untapped potential for the conquest of blinding diseases.

By applying realistic business techniques to the complexities of a mammoth health problem, RPB has demonstrated that a small but efficient voluntary health agency can exert extraordinary influence upon the progress of medical science. With the advice of an eminent

Scientific Advisory Panel, assisted by rotating Ad Hoc Committees of ophthalmic scientists from every part of the nation, it has accomplished those things which government cannot and may not do, while providing the basis of information and guidance upon which government can and must act. With far less support than is received by other areas of health interest, RPB has become the sixth leading contributor to medical research of all the nation's voluntary health agencies—and by far the major contributor to the advancement of scientific research in the field of blindness. In so doing, it has revolutionized traditional concepts of sight preservation and brought new hope to millions afflicted with serious visual disorders.

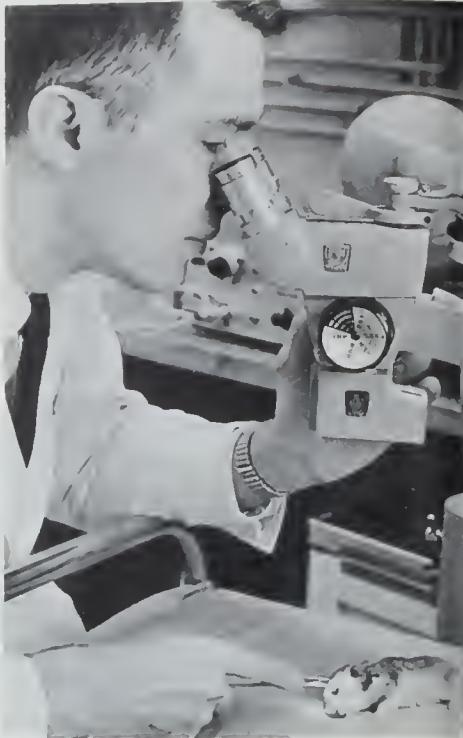
BUILDING TO SERVE A NEW ERA

The year 1966 saw a continuous development of new strengths in the nation's eye research effort. In November, a magnificent new eye

500,000 Americans will become blind
in the next ten years if the present trend
is allowed to continue.

In the 20 years from 1940 to 1960, the blind population increased by 67% while the general population increased by 36%.

With the aid of an operating microscope, scientist evaluates effect of new radiation therapy technique on malignant tumor in the eye of a hamster. Such intensive laboratory studies are essential to progress in clinical application of new knowledge.
(RPB Grantee—University of Oregon)



research, treatment and training center was dedicated at the University of California, Los Angeles, the second major facility to arise out of RPB's unique program for the creation of modern laboratories for advanced research into the mysteries of sight. The opening of the \$6,000,000 Jules Stein Eye Institute followed closely upon the recent completion of RPB's first construction project—the \$1,600,000 Alan C. Woods Research Building at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. A third project, to provide a \$1,400,000 eye research facility at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, reached the successful conclusion of its fund raising campaign, with construction scheduled to begin in 1967.

At the same time, more than half the necessary funds had been raised to construct a \$4,600,000 building for the expansion of eye research within the famed Institute of Ophthalmology at Columbia Uni-

versity. At Duke University, North Carolina, a preliminary survey was under way to determine the feasibility of a similar RPB project. Requests from other institutions, seeking to enlarge their programs in the face of increasing research opportunities, were under consideration.

These, and the promise of other laboratories to come, herald the dawn of a new era in the scientific pursuit of knowledge of the visual processes.

The difficulties of financing laboratory construction have long inhibited the natural development of eye research. A nationwide survey conducted by RPB in 1963 found ophthalmic investigators working under the most discouraging conditions. Facilities for ongoing research were obsolete or inadequate, with little or no room for the initiation or extension of broadly based research activities. In breaking



Multiplied 18,000 times by the electron microscope, a blood vessel is studied for clues to the development and function of the vitreous and the processes that lead to opacities in the tissue with eventual destruction of vision.
(RPB Grantee—Retina Foundation)

this bottleneck, RPB has applied the special talents of lay leaders equipped to deal with the logistics of research. Through its unique research construction program, RPB relieves medical institutions of the cost, the risk and much of the administrative burden of traditional construction campaigns.

Before a building fund project is undertaken, RPB analyzes its scientific merit and its potential for attracting financial support. When these have been established, RPB provides campaign management services through a professional institutional finance counselling firm. The cost of these services, and all promotional and organizational expenses, are absorbed by RPB. Every penny contributed to a building campaign goes directly to the medical institution for which it is raised, and is used entirely for research construction purposes.

By the end of 1966, RPB had produced more than \$10 million in

private contributions for the construction of new eye research buildings, at no cost whatever to the institutions for which they were constructed. In addition, it had been instrumental in securing government investments in these projects amounting to more than \$4 million. The total fund raising cost of less than two percent was paid by RPB.

NEW HORIZONS IN EYE RESEARCH

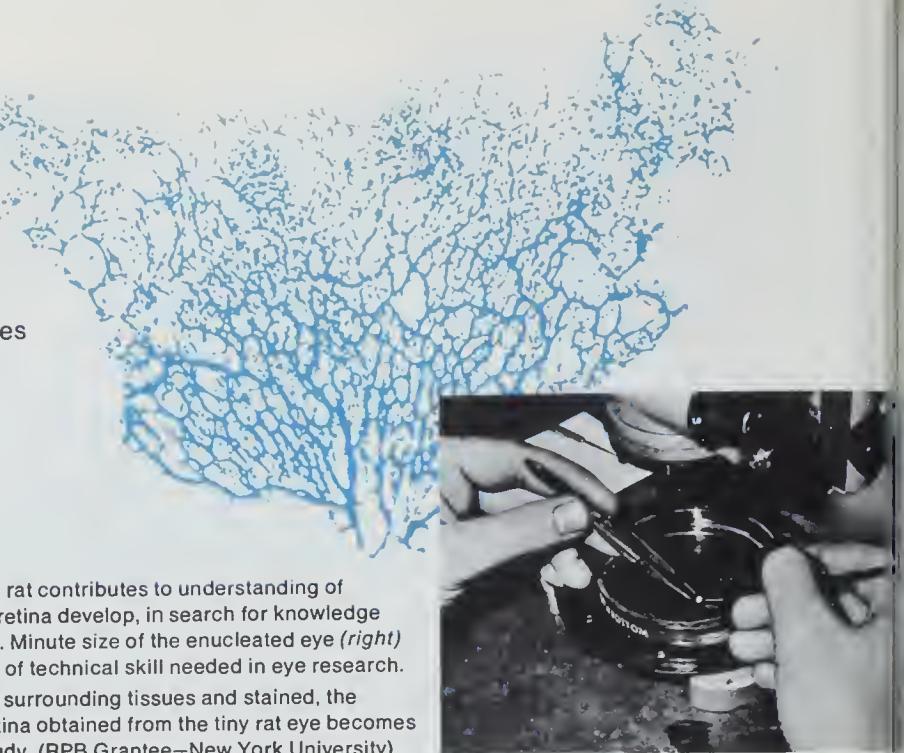
Buildings alone do not guarantee progress in research. Their value lies in their capacity to extend and multiply the efforts of creative investigators as they engage in sound programs of research. The inadequacy of financial support for eye research — especially in terms of fluid funds from private sources — has long limited the productivity

More than 10% of all patients seen in the nation's medical hospitals are eye patients.

Over 127,000 major surgical procedures are performed on eyes each year.

The tiny eye of a newborn rat contributes to understanding of how blood vessels of the retina develop, in search for knowledge of retinal diseases in man. Minute size of the enucleated eye (*right*) indicates the high degree of technical skill needed in eye research.

(*Above*) Inked, freed of surrounding tissues and stained, the vascular system of the retina obtained from the tiny rat eye becomes an object for intensive study. (RPB Grantee—New York University)



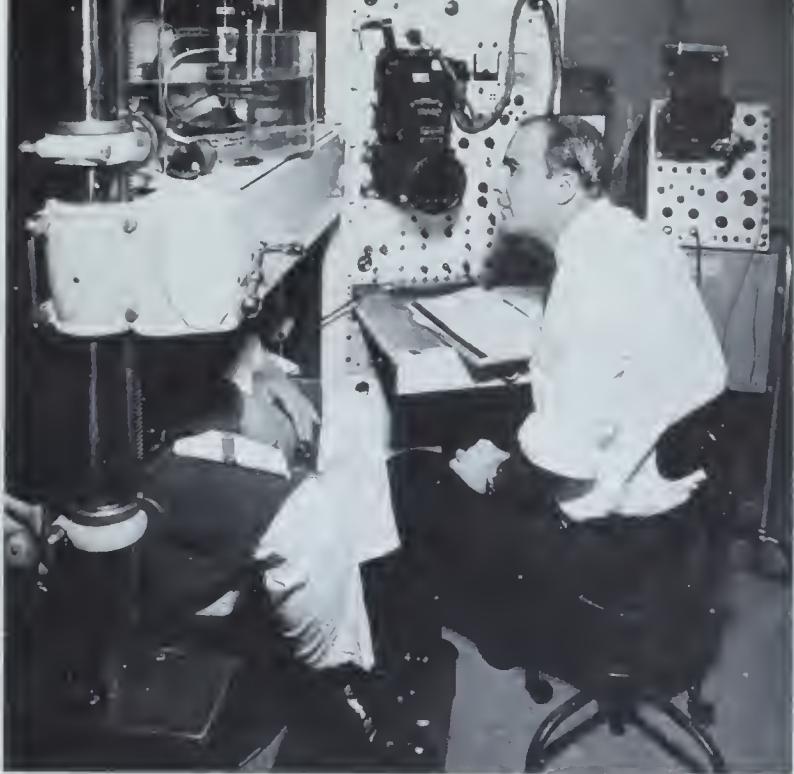
of institutions which have a great potential for achievement of new goals in the saving of sight.

To attain these goals, RPB seeks to strengthen eye research at its very base — in the ophthalmological departments and divisions of the nation's medical schools. Since 1960, it has provided annual unrestricted grants to 33 institutions with demonstrated capacity for growth. By the end of 1966, RPB's investment in these institutions in the form of unrestricted grants alone amounted to \$875,000.

RPB unrestricted grants are unique in that they do not limit the objectives of the research director. Their purpose is to achieve new peaks of excellence in eye research, to stimulate new research activities and permit the exploration of new ideas and concepts that will add to the body of scientific knowledge of the eye and its diseases. For some department heads, RPB funds have provided an opportunity

to purchase important research equipment. Some have used the grants to add needed technicians or members of staff. Others have invested the money in pilot studies and promising projects in basic or clinical research. Many have been able to realize the advantages of broadened training programs, often launching promising young people on careers in investigative ophthalmology. To every research director it has meant a long-awaited opportunity to strengthen the base of eye research efforts, broaden horizons and at long last demonstrate the enormous potential of science in the fight against blindness.

The year 1966 saw eye researchers intensifying their investigations into every area of research which offers hope of success in understanding the visual process and providing the means of controlling blinding diseases. In biochemistry, genetics, anatomy and embryology, physiology, biophysics, virology, molecular biology and other



Typical of new techniques being studied by modern eye researchers is the adaptation of high-frequency sound devices for clinical and laboratory use. Photo shows ultrasonic scanner in use during examination of patient.
(RPB Grantee —Yeshiva University, N.Y.)

basic sciences which have significant relationship to vision, the search for knowledge of how and why we see was being expanded and accelerated.

RPB's programs in support of eye research are aimed at both long-range and immediate objectives. While pressing for the development of strong, broad-gauge efforts by American ophthalmology to find and eradicate the causes of blinding diseases, they also serve the needs of present victims of serious visual disorders. As the number of people requiring eye therapy has increased by leaps and bounds, there has been corresponding emphasis on the development of new and better treatment techniques.

Eye surgery has been a primary beneficiary of recent research advances. Operations for cataract, which until recently were carried out through primitive techniques, have advanced to the point that they

are today routine surgical procedures with a success ratio of more than 95 percent. The correction of retinal detachments, involving the reattachment of portions of the retina that have fallen away from the back of the eye, is now proving manageable through the use of new methods available to the skilled ophthalmologist. Severely scarred corneas which block the passage of light to the inner eye are now being replaced successfully by transplanted corneal tissue from preserved healthy eyes. The intense pressure within the eye resulting from glaucoma which ultimately crushes the optic nerve is being reduced by medication or, in severe cases, by surgery. Corrective surgery on the muscles of the eye is hopefully being demonstrated as a means of alleviating the visual problems which result from muscle imbalance that is so prevalent in youngsters, and which can result in severe visual loss if not diagnosed early in life. Destructive hemor-

12 MILLION schoolchildren—one out of four—need some form of eye care.

Nearly 2% of all children in the United States have crossed eyes.

Retinal detachment poses a common and serious threat to sight. While surgical correction techniques are being improved, scientists pursue the search for causes and preventives. Here the condition is studied through the introduction of experimental substances in the vitreous of a laboratory animal.
(RPB Grantee—State University of Iowa)

rhages of the eye resulting from diabetes and other vascular disturbances are being subjected to new surgical techniques in an effort to limit the extent of their damage and their threat to the visual process.

By the end of 1966, advances in technology were permitting the researcher to explore with speed and precision vast areas of the unknown that were once closed to him. Eye research was coming alive with activity, stimulated by the emerging recognition of this long-neglected science as a major factor in national health.

NEW TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The revelation of vast opportunities for progress in the saving of sight is demonstrating the critical need for complex and costly technical devices that are now capable of vastly extending and accelerating

the work of the ophthalmic investigator. Computer instrumentation, electronmicroscopy, the development of the laser (involving the use of a highly intensified light beam), cryosurgery (utilizing techniques for freezing tissue) and similar important advances in tools and techniques are revolutionizing eye research and therapy. Some of the examples cited in this report are now commonly used techniques. Others are in various stages of development. All are indicative of the progress that can be made when the ophthalmic investigator is provided with the tools of modern technology and given full support in adapting them to research problems or to the repair of damaged and diseased eyes.

The influence of RPB in supporting these advances has been felt throughout the field of investigative ophthalmology. An unrestricted





Pursuing basic eye research under a five-year RPB Research Professorship Award, Dr. Alan M. Latices is evolving new methods for tracing and studying the intricate network of tiny nerve fibers that are the pathways of vision.
(RPB Grantee—University of Pennsylvania)

RPB grant to one institution made possible the original pilot studies in which the laser was first used in ophthalmology, leading to findings which resulted in a large government grant for continued laser research. Another institution, now a leader in the development of cryo-surgery, conducted its first investigations in this promising field with RPB unrestricted funds. RPB grants are supporting the work of one of the world's most skilled innovators in micro-instrumentation—the development of tools for research and surgery on minute tissues of the eye which cannot easily be manipulated with ordinary instruments. During the past year, an RPB Special Grant of \$2,800 provided funds for the establishment of an Electroretinography Laboratory at Duke University, advancing by months the inauguration of a project in which the loss of vision associated with multiple sclerosis is being intensively studied. RPB funds provide the "risk" capital that has made such

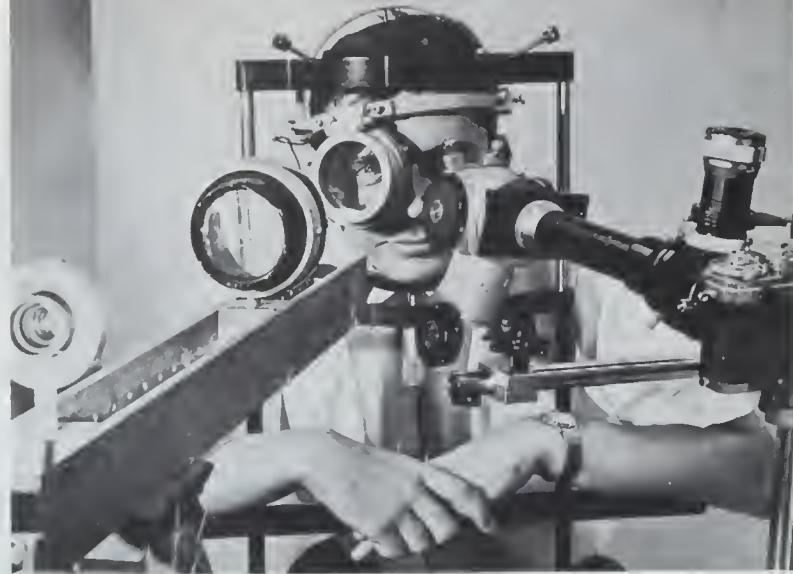
imaginative research possible when support from other sources has not been available.

In stimulating investigators to carry out creative ideas at the moment of greatest opportunity, using the most advanced tools and techniques available, RPB is accelerating the accomplishment of research objectives that are vitally important to the saving of sight.

MANPOWER FOR EYE RESEARCH

Research is done by people—and people must have incentive to work. The most important incentive to the medical investigator is the opportunity to pursue knowledge without hindrance. Given enough time, enough freedom, adequate space, equipment, and reasonable finan-

80% of all blindness is the result of diseases whose causes are unknown to science.



High magnification photography of the interior of the eye reveals detailed structure of living ocular tissues, permitting studies of visual processes never before open to intensive scientific exploration.
(RPB Grantee—Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia)

cial support, he will dedicate his life to the solution of the most difficult of problems.

The lack of such incentive was revealed as the primary reason for the critical shortage of eye research manpower in RPB's 1963 nationwide survey of ophthalmological laboratories. In more than half the nation's medical schools, ophthalmology had no departmental status and was most often a subdivision of surgery. Research space, equipment and financial support were grossly inadequate. Investigative ophthalmology had little attraction for young physicians in such an environment.

Since that time, the work of RPB in upgrading the science of ophthalmology has attracted ever-widening interest on the part of young men and women in choosing their careers. The research environment is changing. Splendid opportunities for productive work are becoming

evident. And the challenge is being answered by scientists and technicians who see the chance to serve millions of people who are threatened by serious visual loss and blindness.

In specific areas of unusual opportunity, RPB Manpower Awards have enabled institutions to acquire or maintain the services of key scientists and technicians whose loss was threatened by the immediate unavailability of funds for full salary support. Two RPB Research Professorships—each providing salary support of \$15,000 a year for a five-year period—are bearing fruit as the published works of Dr. John E. Dowling at Johns Hopkins University and Dr. Alan M. Laties at the University of Pennsylvania add significantly to basic understanding of the visual process.

In 1966, for the first time in medical history, major public recognition was given to eye research with the establishment of the \$25,000



Viewing the eye through a gonioprism, a lens specially designed for diagnosis of glaucoma. (RPB Grantee—University of Chicago)



Photographing the interior of the eye with the aid of fluorescein dye, injected in patient's arm vein. The dye flows through the vascular system of the eye, permitting still or motion picture photography of its condition for diagnosis by the ophthalmologist.

Inset shows resulting photograph as dye fills the arteries so that they appear white, and begins to illuminate veins. Inflamed and dilated nerve head becomes clearly evident. (RPB Grantee—Tulane University)



Research to Prevent Blindness Trustees Award for Outstanding Ophthalmic Achievement. The prize, financed through the personal contributions of RPB's Board of Trustees, is one of the largest ever to be established in any field of medical science. The inaugural award went to Dr. Frank B. Walsh, professor emeritus of ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins University, for lifetime achievements that have earned for him the title, "Father of Neuro-Ophthalmology."

PLANNING FOR FUTURE GROWTH

As interest in eye research has gathered momentum, scientists have turned increasingly to RPB for support of activities which take on new significance in the light of intensified efforts to eradicate blinding diseases. An RPB Special Grant of \$1,500 again made possible the

annual Ophthalmic Biochemistry Conference at Woods Hole, Massachusetts in June. A similar grant of \$1,500 to Cornell University supported the International Pathology Symposium held by the Verhoeff Society in Washington, D. C. Most significant to the future growth of eye research was the establishment in 1966 of an important new professional association of ophthalmic scientists, the Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology. In joining forces to evaluate, study and act upon mutual problems relating to the advancement of ophthalmic science in the nation's medical schools, this group will provide professional focus and direction in the achievement of far-reaching objectives in the preservation of sight. RPB awarded a Special Grant of \$1,250 to the Stanford University School of Medicine to underwrite the cost of the initial meeting of the Association, to be held early in 1967.

64% of those with diabetes for 11 years or more have diabetic retinopathy — the most rapidly increasing cause of blindness in the United States.

Four million people in the United States have diabetes, and almost half these cases are undetected.

Measuring alterations in intraocular pressure in the eye of a rabbit, investigators demonstrate the use of a pneumatic tonometer, one of many new tools of modern eye research. (RPB Grantee—Kresge Eye Institute)



RPB again provided expert testimony before Congressional appropriations committees, requesting that the government's investment in eye research be increased far beyond the present inadequate allocations received through the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. As leading ophthalmic researchers pointed out the obvious need for a restructuring of the nation's eye research effort, and cited clear-cut indications that this will come about only through ophthalmic leadership, RPB continued to urge that Congress establish a separate National Eye Institute within the National Institutes of Health. Legislation to create such an Institute was introduced by leaders in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and received wide support. While action on these bills was postponed in the press of other legislation, it is anticipated that the Ninetieth Congress will give the Eye Institute proposal its full attention.

In all this activity, Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. was playing a key role as originator, stimulator, organizer and catalyst, at the same time providing essential financial support to meet the needs and opportunities of a rapidly-emerging science. The addition to the Scientific Advisory Panel of Dr. Algernon B. Reese, Consultant in Ophthalmology at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, is a splendid example of the vast resources of outstanding leadership which make RPB an effective force in medical science. Dr. Reese replaced Dr. Francis Heed Adler, who served RPB with dedication and distinction throughout its critical formative years.

To assist the Scientific Advisory Panel, with its broadly-based experience in all areas of science, RPB appoints on a rotating basis small Ad Hoc Committees of ophthalmologists representative of all sections of the country, to study and advise on specific program objec-

Learning more about the anatomy and physiology of intraocular pressure and how it is maintained, scientists position a diamond knife to slice ultra-thin sections of nerve-endings that will be studied in the electron microscope. Objective is to discover what role these nerve-endings play in the regulation of vital eye pressure.
(RPB Grantee—Yale University)



The Chemistry of a Cataract:

A cataractic human lens (*top*), after removal by surgery, is readied for chemical analysis to determine the identity of its lipid components, which scientists believe may be responsible for the clouding that blocks vision. Weighing but 1/125th of an ounce, the lens contains some two percent lipid (fatty) compounds. Extracted from the lens, the lipids are dissolved to form a tiny droplet one microliter in size (*center*). The droplet is then placed in a gas chromatograph (*bottom*) for separation, identification and quantifying of each component. Biochemists have thus isolated some 14 groups of lipid compounds in the search for answers to the mystery of cataract.

(RPB Grantee—
Baylor University)



tives. All serve on a voluntary basis, providing for RPB's Board of Trustees a source of complete and current information on which it may act.

As a result, the voice of the eye researcher was growing stronger in 1966, heard not only in professional communities, in the public press and in the halls of Congress, but by private citizens and foundations who are at last realizing that more—much more—must be done to halt the rising incidence of blindness and serious visual disability.

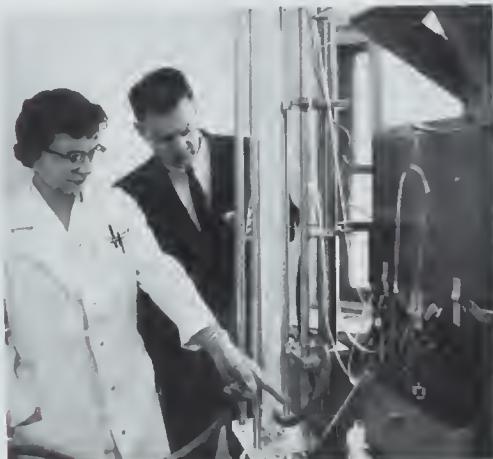
Eye research, so long the poor stepchild of medical science, so long denied the necessary funds and facilities for the achievement of its full potential in the saving of sight, was at long last being recognized as a major medical entity. Its leaders were moving ahead with imagination and confidence toward research objectives which had once been beyond their reach.

1.8 MILLION Americans over 40 years of age have glaucoma.

60% of all people who reach age 60 have some cataract formation.

Prevention of cataracts is the ultimate goal of basic research into the chemistry of the lens. Utilizing the continuous flow electrophoresis column, scientists are purifying certain enzymes found in the lens to determine their relationship to cataract formation.

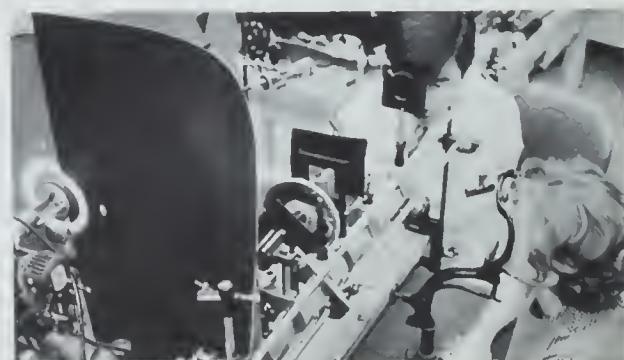
(RPB Grantee—University of Minnesota)



Unsolved mysteries of the mechanism of color vision, like other unexplained visual processes, are being explored with the aid of new and complex devices developed by ophthalmic researchers. Here the spectral fundus reflection densitometer is used to study the role of red-absorbing pigment of the eye.
(RPB Grantee—University of Michigan)



First recipient of the \$25,000 RPB Trustees Award for Outstanding Ophthalmic Achievement, Dr. Frank B. Walsh (*right*), professor emeritus of ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins University, receives plaque from (*l. to r.*) Chairman Jules Stein, Dr. Algernon B. Reese of RPB's Scientific Advisory Panel, and RPB President Robert E. McCormick.



RPB Unrestricted Grant Recipients

Institution	1966 Grants	Total Granted Through 1966
CALIFORNIA		
Francis I. Proctor Foundation	\$ 5,000	\$ 35,000
University of California, San Francisco	5,000	35,000
University of California, Los Angeles	5,000	35,000
COLORADO		
University of Colorado	5,000	15,000
CONNECTICUT		
Yale University	5,000	25,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Georgetown University	5,000	5,000
FLORIDA		
University of Florida	5,000	25,000
University of Miami	5,000	35,000
ILLINOIS		
University of Chicago	5,000	35,000
INDIANA		
Indiana University	5,000	35,000
IOWA		
State University of Iowa	5,000	35,000
KENTUCKY		
University of Louisville	5,000	20,000
LOUISIANA		
Tulane University	5,000	25,000
MARYLAND		
Johns Hopkins University (Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology)	5,000	35,000
MASSACHUSETTS		
Harvard University—Mass. Eye & Ear Inf. (Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology)	5,000	35,000
Retina Foundation	5,000	35,000
MICHIGAN		
Kresge Eye Institute	5,000	35,000
University of Michigan	5,000	35,000
MINNESOTA		
University of Minnesota	5,000	35,000
MISSOURI		
Washington University	5,000	35,000
NEW YORK		
Columbia University	5,000	35,000
Cornell University	5,000	35,000
Eye Bank for Sight Restoration		10,000
Mt. Sinai Hospital	5,000	10,000
New York University	5,000	35,000
Yeshiva University (Albert Einstein College of Medicine)	5,000	15,000
NORTH CAROLINA		
Duke University	5,000	5,000
OREGON		
University of Oregon	5,000	35,000
PENNSYLVANIA		
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	5,000	10,000
University of Pennsylvania	5,000	35,000
Wills Eye Hospital		5,000
TEXAS		
Baylor University	5,000	20,000
VIRGINIA		
Medical College of Virginia	5,000	20,000
	<u>\$155,000</u>	<u>\$875,000</u>

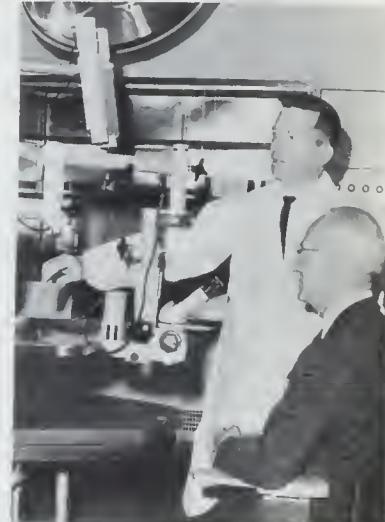
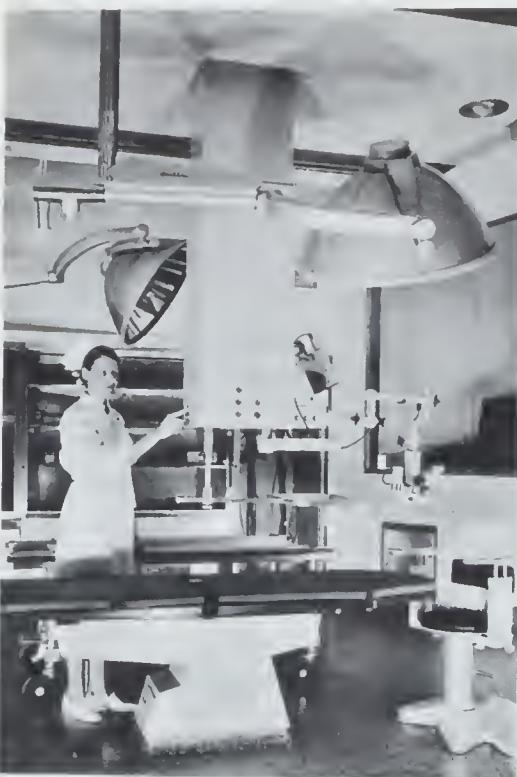


Quantitative studies of the visual field are yielding new data on amblyopia, a major cause of visual disability which often can be treated successfully in children up to four years of age. Thereafter, therapy becomes increasingly difficult and is seldom effective in adults.
(RPB Grantee—University of Miami)

Treated eye tissue is homogenized (*upper photo*) and then assayed by use of the spectrophotometer (*lower photo*) in investigations of the effect of anti-glaucoma agents upon enzymes of the eye.
(RPB Grantee—University of Colorado)

THE DOOR OPENS ON TOMORROW

One of four operating rooms at the Jules Stein Eye Institute, probably the most advanced eye surgical unit in existence, where delicate surgery may be performed with maximum precision and safety.



"The most completely functional eye research, treatment and training facility ever built—yet a building of exquisite beauty." These are the characteristics of the Jules Stein Eye Institute, dedicated at the University of California, Los Angeles, on November 4, 1966 and named by that institution in honor of the Board Chairman of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

The dedication culminated a construction campaign initiated by RPB for this desperately needed center, and for which it has underwritten fund raising costs of some \$60,000, so that all contributions accrued directly to UCLA for the facility. In addition to the services provided by RPB, its Chairman, as an active citizen of the Los Angeles

community, accepted a major volunteer role in the building campaign. Determined that the Institute should serve as a model of functional design for other medical institutions, and convinced that the well-being of patients would be advanced in beautiful surroundings, Mr. and Mrs. Stein together guided the designing and equipping of the Institute. By the time the building was completed, they and their family and associates had contributed more than \$2,000,000 to the \$6,000,000 project. Gifts from other public-spirited contributors, together with Federal and state construction grants, combined to make the Jules Stein Eye Institute the largest and most advanced multi-disciplinary ophthalmic unit ever to be constructed at one time.

Registering for the Inaugural Scientific Program of the Jules Stein Eye Institute, a three-day international symposium on The Retina and Advances In Ophthalmology in which more than 500 scientists and physicians participated.



Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, Chancellor of UCLA, has words of special thanks for RPB's Board of Trustees at dinner celebrating the dedication of the University's Jules Stein Eye Institute. Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, vice president of RPB, is shown on the dais with Cary Grant and Mr. Stein.



Mr. and Mrs. Stein enjoy the details of a colorful ceramic mural of "The Small World of Children" made possible by the late Walt Disney to brighten the lives of young patients at the Institute.



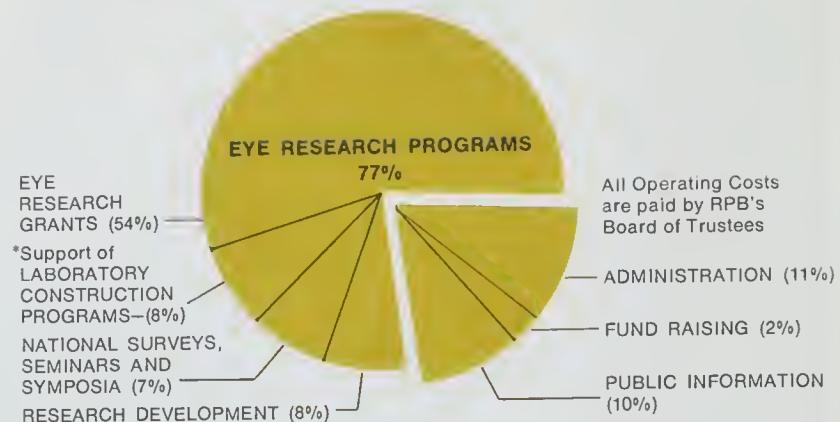
Built into the Institute is the practical application of those concepts of research, therapy and medical education which will provide the major thrust for ophthalmic science of the future. It is expected that more than 25,000 patients will be served by the new facility in the first year of its operation. But the creation of this Institute will have impact far beyond its time and place. The face of eye research is changing rapidly, and the Jules Stein Eye Institute stands today as evidence of the massive resurgence that is taking place in the search for effective means to preserve the blessed gift of sight.

The changes have just begun. More scientists are needed, more research equipment, more laboratory space to accommodate the

scope and speed of advanced research that will one day lead to the eradication of blinding diseases. As the search for preventives and cures is intensified, the need for financial support becomes more urgent. Much of that support must come from government. But it is the investment in Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. of non-governmental funds that has moved eye research out of the horse-and-buggy stage and into a new era of scientific achievement. As it moves to meet the needs and opportunities of the exciting days to come, RPB will continue to provide dynamic thrust to the science of ophthalmology until the curse of blindness is no longer rampant among us.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

How RPB Funds Have Been Invested 1960-66



RPB's operating costs are met through contributions from its volunteer Board of Trustees, thus freeing all other donations for programs in support of research. Its extremely low fund raising costs are the result of a highly selective approach to individuals, foundations and corporations.

*Represents expenditures in underwriting research building campaigns whose proceeds, amounting to \$10,000,000, were donated directly to the institutions involved, not to RPB.

RPB's Financial Statement for the year 1966 should be of interest to students of the voluntary health movement as well as contributors. The extraordinary impact of RPB on the field of eye research has been accomplished by making a comparatively small amount of money go a long, long way. RPB's staff remains small, its administrative and fund raising costs minimal. Indeed, if the all-too-common gauge of "bigness" is placed on RPB, its true stature is hidden. Yet, among all the nation's voluntary health agencies, covering all areas of health interest, RPB is the sixth largest contributor to medical research.

This has come about through a realistic interpretation of the role of RPB by its Board of Trustees. The goal is not only to attract funds from every available source into the mainstream of eye research, but to enhance and multiply the effectiveness of every research dollar, whether it comes from government, private contributors, or RPB grants

and awards. RPB serves as a catalyst between the scientist and all possible sources of research support. More important, it provides for eye research the dynamics of organization, development and movement. It is the goad and the spur; the innovator and the instigator.

Thus, RPB's investment of \$165,000 in research building campaigns has resulted in direct contributions of more than \$10 million to major institutions. Its unique program of unrestricted grants to strengthen eye research departments has magnified the value of specific project grants made by the government. Its investments in Program Development have generated new concepts and activities with far-reaching influence upon the future of ophthalmic science.

Since its inception, RPB's Trustees traditionally have met the organization's operating costs through their own contributions, so that all gifts to RPB are used entirely for the support of its research and

RPB Budget of Expenditures — 1967

Research grants and other program expenditures or commitments:

Research—awards and grants to medical schools and other institutions (includes development and special grants).....	\$185,000
Special research manpower awards.....	30,000
Research laboratory construction campaign expenses to provide new facilities at eye research centers.....	315,000*
Scientific seminars and symposia.....	35,000
Ophthalmic awards for scientific achievement.....	35,000
Public and professional information.....	70,000
Total grant and program expenditures.....	<u>670,000</u>
Operating expenditures:	
Staff salaries	47,500
Consultants services	7,500
Accountants fee	2,500
Office equipment	2,500
General and health insurance.....	3,500
General administration	12,500
Special fund raising events	8,000
Contingencies	4,000
Total operating expenditures.....	<u>88,000</u>
Total planned expenditures and commitments.....	<u>\$758,000</u>

*Includes estimates for 1967 and \$250,000 commitments for subsequent periods.

training programs. Typical of the Board's commitment is the establishment of the \$25,000 Research to Prevent Blindness Trustees Award for Outstanding Ophthalmic Achievement, a prize originated by the Trustees and paid out of funds which they contribute for this special purpose.

In recent years the importance of RPB's programs and the economy of its methods have attracted the interest of a growing number of well-informed contributors. Increasing financial support from the medical profession has been especially encouraging. Not reflected in the accompanying Financial Statement are pledges from individuals, corporations and foundations amounting to \$56,148, most of these scheduled for receipt during 1967.

RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS, INC.

Statement of Financial Position — December 31, 1966

Assets:

Cash:	
Checking accounts	\$ 11,625
Interest-bearing accounts	100,421
Investments, at cost, which approximates market:	
Bank certificate of deposit.....	\$ 500,000
U. S. Government Securities.....	1,099,831
Other securities	<u>16,316</u> 1,616,147
Interest receivable	31,876
Deferred charges and other assets.....	<u>891</u>
	1,760,960

Liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses.....	3,361
Professorship grants (payable in annual instalments through 1968).....	<u>45,000</u> 48,361
Net assets	<u>\$1,712,599</u>



James S. Adams
Treasurer

RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS, INC.

Statement of Operations

	Year ended December 31	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Income:		
Donations:		
Securities, at market value on date of gift.....	\$ 258,040	\$ 243,834
Cash	225,639	203,021
Personal property, at amounts realized.....	997	1,621
	<u>484,676</u>	<u>448,476</u>
Interest and dividends.....	73,405	42,862
	<u>558,081</u>	<u>491,338</u>
Program grants and expenditures:		
Research grants to medical schools and other institutions	158,738	149,266
Public information	52,104	39,162
Cost of raising funds for new eye research buildings (See Note)	36,854	40,610
Scientific achievement awards program.....	30,100	
Program development—to stimulate laboratory expansion programs and the intensification of ophthalmological research activities.....	21,585	13,277
Scientific surveys, seminars and symposia.....	2,281	48,762
Research manpower awards.....	12,500	
	<u>301,662</u>	<u>303,577</u>
Expenses:		
Administration	37,661	32,533
Fund raising	8,624	6,029
	<u>46,285</u>	<u>38,562</u>
Securities adjustments:		
Loss realized on sale of securities.....	162,032	30,994
Decrease in reserve required to reduce securities to quoted market	(58,048)	(118,800)
	<u>103,984</u>	<u>(87,806)</u>
Total expenses and deductions.....	<u>451,931</u>	<u>254,333</u>
Net operating results—increase in net assets.....	106,150	237,005
Net assets at beginning of year.....	1,606,449	1,369,444
Net assets at end of year.....	<u>\$1,712,599</u>	<u>\$1,606,449</u>

Note to the Financial Statements — December 31, 1966

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. (RPB) pays all fund raising costs for eye research building campaigns which it initiates and sponsors for leading medical research centers throughout the United States. Contributions resulting from such campaigns are not received by or channeled through RPB, but are conveyed by contributors directly to the medical centers. During 1966, construction campaigns were in the process of completion or development at the University of California, Los Angeles; Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center; University of Louisville and Duke University. These institutions report that contributions and pledges, not including governmental funds, in excess of \$7,500,000 had been received from the inception of their campaigns to December 31, 1966. An RPB campaign concluded in 1964 resulted in the construction of an eye research building at the Johns Hopkins University.

Opinion of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Trustees
Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and related statement of operations present fairly the financial position of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. at December 31, 1966 and its income and expenses for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at December 31, 1966 by correspondence with the depositaries. It was impracticable for us to extend our examination of donations received beyond accounting for amounts so recorded.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

March 27, 1967
New York, N. Y.

RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS, INC.
598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

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bequests

to RPB are especially welcome as a means of assuring the continuity and stability of research programs.
The proper form for such bequest is:

"I give and bequeath

to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. of 598 Madison Avenue,
New York City, a membership corporation organized
under the laws of the State of New York,
for its corporate purposes,
the sum of dollars."

memorial gifts

may be made to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.
in any amount and will be acknowledged with dignity.
An appropriate Memorial Card is sent in behalf of
the giver to the family of the deceased. The donor receives
a Thank You card of similar design.

Through the miracles of science
RPB is hastening the day when...for all people...
we may scatter the darkness with the
beauty and wonder of light



RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS, INC. • 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022